



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1860.

## News of the Day.

## "To show the very age and body of the times."

The abundance of unemployed capital in England has given rise to some rather wild schemes for spending part of it. One scheme urged of late is to provide a road across the Mersey, between Liverpool and Birkenhead, by a tunnel below the bed of the river. Another idea just broached is "a new overland route" to the West Indies and the Pacific. The route proposed is from Liverpool to Portland, in Maine, by steamer, in ten days; from Portland to Columbus, in Mississippi, by railway, in four days; from thence to New Orleans in one day; thus reaching the latter mentioned city in fifteen days. From New Orleans there are steamers to Cuba, Vera Cruz, and Chagres, and from Chagres a railway to Panama, on the Pacific; from Panama there are powerful vessels to all parts of the Western Coast, from Valparaiso, in the south, to Vancouver's Island, in the north.

In Nicosia, on the island of Cyprus, on the 10th of November, a severe storm occurred. In a short time the river overflowed its banks. The inhabitants not having time to shut the gates, the water rushed in with fearful impetuosity, and inundated the town. The bazaar soon had six feet of water in it, and, to add to the misfortune, the gate at the end of the town opposite to where the water had rushed in became closed, and there being thus no outlet for the torrent, nearly every house was soon filled. Towards evening the gate gave way, and the water began to subside. No fewer than 47 houses and 150 shops were destroyed and fell, and four men, eleven women, and a child perished beneath the ruins. Considerable injury was done to the merchandise in the bazaar. Upwards of 100 mules also perished, and the total loss cannot be estimated at less than two millions of piastres.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, of the 17th inst., announces that Mr. J. W. Fitch, United States Marshal of Northern Ohio, has received a bundle of official documents from the Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee, commending him to sub-poeas Josiah W. Fiddlers, Ralph Plumb, and John Brown, Jr., to appear before the Committee and testify under oath, all they may know of the organization, of "The Sons of Liberty," or any other organization connected with John Brown's "work in Kansas." If these witnesses refuse to obey the summons, they are to be arrested under warrants which accompanied the subpoenas. The Plaindealer also states that the Sons of Liberty at West Andover, Ohio, have decided deliberately to refuse to obey the summons, and to resist if attempts are made to enforce it. The same action has been taken at Oberlin.

The United States are represented to be the largest consumers of Champagne in the world, and the consumption per annum is estimated to be one million baskets. The whole champagne district is about twenty thousand acres, and the amount of wine manufactured for exportation is ten million bottles, or about eight hundred thousand baskets. Of this, Russia consumes 160,000, Great Britain and her possessions 165,000, France 162,000, Germany 146,000, and the United States 220,000. The custom-house in New York, through which passes a large amount of the Champagne imported into this country, reports only 175,028 baskets per annum. Seven hundred and eighty thousand baskets, therefore, for imported champagne, is a considerable amount equal to the whole supply of the champagne district for the world.

Another of those mysterious affairs for which New York is becoming noted, is exciting a good deal of anxious speculation. It is the unexplained disappearance of Capt. Bradford, of the schooner Georgiana, a quiet, steady, inoffensive man, of whom no trace can be found since Monday morning. His vessel is ready for sea, and he was known to be concluding the necessary arrangements preparatory to sailing. On Monday he called to pay a certain sum to his lawyers, and for some other reason, a delay occurring in the conclusion of the business, he said he would go down to the office of his consignee, and return in a few minutes. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

The Mississippi negroes had a good time Christmas. The Natchez Courier, of the 27th, in noticing the Christmas festivities in that city, says: "Yesterday was almost a saturnalia among the colored folk. The streets were lined with plantation wagons and every description of farm-house vehicle, each one having brought to town a load of public and contented negroes, to spend Christmas Day and Christmas money. When their purchases and their sight-seeing were through, team after team left again, crowded as they came, the occupants boisterous with joy. It does seem as if the sight of yesterday would have cured the most skeptical Northerner of his abolitionism. Certainly, as happy a throng of contented negroes was never seen in the streets of a Northern city."

A school teacher named Orin Carpenter, in Allegheny county, Pa., fell dead on Wednesday, while whipping a pupil. It appeared in the evidence that the lad whipped, whose name is Joseph Smith, is a stout, heavy little fellow; and being a very unruly and stubborn boy, was difficult to chastise. He, no doubt, deserved a whipping, but the teacher was entirely too old and frail to handle him. There was no evidence that the boy struck or kicked the deceased, and the only mark upon the body was a slight abrasion upon the right cheek, caused by his falling against the school house wall. The jury consequently rendered a verdict that the teacher came to his death from a fall, produced by mental excitement and over exertion.

It was said the other day that a colored man was removed on Sunday week from a pew in the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, Brooklyn. It appears that he was with a German and not an English gentleman, as at first reported, who is on a visit to this country. The gentleman was accompanied by his wife, a female domestic and this colored servant. The Observer says that "the gentleman, whose servant was thus virtually driven from the Church, is a German Prince, a relation of Prince Albert, consort of the Queen of England."

Julia Ann Cady, a married woman, living in Chanaan, N. Y., a few days since took her own child, 4 years old, born before her marriage, and stripped it of its clothing, and then put it head foremost into the stove, holding it there until she supposed it dead. She then placed in a bed which she set on fire, and went to the neighbors. The child, however, recovered itself so far as to escape from the bed and out of doors, where it was found fatally burned.

The various bills prepared for the permanent restoration of law and order, in the city of Baltimore, were on Friday reported from the Judiciary Committee in the House of Delegates, and made the order of the day for Monday week. A warm debate took place on the motion to fix a day for taking them up for action.

An American newspaper is shortly to be established in Havana. Permission from the authorities has been granted for its publication.

A topographical and historical album of the campaign in Italy is in preparation at the French War Office. This work, to be published by order of the Emperor, contains topographic plans and views of the various fields of battle of the two armies. In order to make the work as complete as possible, the Minister of War requested the Austrian Government to give him the official documents relative to the Austrian army. The Emperor of Austria acceded to the request, and Marshal Hess was commissioned to prepare the document.

A little girl in New Orleans, named Franke, two and a half years old, attempted a few days ago, in the absence of the nurse, to climb up on the fender, for the purpose of taking something off the mantle piece, and in doing so, fell inside, between the fender and fire, and was thus roasted alive. The cook heard the cries of the child, but, having just seen the nurse in the room, concluded that it was nothing serious; and thus the poor little creature was left exposed to a severe fire, which soon reduced its body to a crisp.

A successful case of transfusion of blood into the veins of a woman, was performed lately in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. The woman, although in the prime of life, had become so weak from the loss of blood, that pulsation was at times imperceptible. The blood of a friend was injected into a vein in one of her arms, and the most cheering results were immediately manifested. She continued to improve rapidly, and at last accounts was considered beyond the reach of danger.

The Jerusalem correspondent of the Boston Traveller says, that Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria's second son, who is a shipboarder in the British navy, while in the port of Jaffa, received a severe thrashing from a brother-in-law of his, who had insulted him; and it is related that he, greatly to his credit, by his brother officers, that, after his defeat, he begged the victor's pardon for having commenced the quarrel.

A leather bag, containing five or six hundred dollars in French gold, was found one day last week by Mr. Valentine Aldrich, embedded in the sand, under "Tom Never's Head," on the eastern shore of Nantucket. It is supposed to have washed ashore from the English ship Earl of Eglinton, wrecked at that place in 1845, by which disaster several lives were lost.

Miss Helen M. Dresser, the beautiful young girl who lectures on Mormonism, (and who lectured in this city some time since), has been ejected from a hotel in Shelbyville, Tenn., by the landlord. Her agent, the Rev. Mr. Smith, was kicked out at the same time. The landlord ordered two rooms, but the landlord discovered that they occupied but one—hence the kicking out.

Snow has fallen to considerable depth in Algeria. The Algeria Nouvelle states that all the mountains round Bona and that city itself, are covered with it. This is the case also at Philippeville, and almost all the towns on the east coast, a thing that has not happened for more than fifteen years. The cold has also been very severe on all those points.

The golden bedstead lately presented to the Queen of England by an Indian potentate, has been exhibited. It excited very great interest and attention, and was as much admired for the beauty of its workmanship as for its intrinsic value. The bedstead and carpet on which it stands, are valued at nearly seven hundred thousand dollars.

A report has prevailed for several days past that Postmaster General Holt contemplated resigning his position. This report originated in an understood difference between him and other members of the Cabinet respecting an interpretation of the law relative to the curtailment of the mail service, but it is understood that the conflicting views have been reconciled.

A small publication of Caxton, the first printer, has been discovered. It is a broadside, and remarkable as the first broadside printed in the English language. It was discovered lurking in Lord Spencer's copy of the Pilgrimage of the Soule, translated into English from the French of Guillaume de Guilleville, and printed by Caxton in the year 1483.

The negro disturbances in Canada are beginning to convince the people of that region that the supplies of that race of people are beginning to be excessive. At Chatham, forty miles from Detroit, a crowd of several hundred negroes had taken possession of the public school-houses and kept the white teachers and scholars out.

In Stratford, Conn., a few days since, a poor man, on returning from his work, found the doors of his house all open, and three little children almost frozen. It seems that his wife had taken three dollars, which he had saved to buy a pig with, and been to Bridgeport to buy a pair of ladies' skates, and was skating on a pond near by.

Messrs. W. and H. Laird, of Liverpool, state that the exports of coal from various British ports during the month of November last, were 458,647 tons. November, 1858, 367,408; total, January to November inclusive, 1859, 6,123,710; total, January to November inclusive, 1858, 5,695,786.

Some months since a valuable trotting horse was lost by the sinking of a ferry boat on the Connecticut river, between Hartford and East Hartford. The owner has just recovered \$1287.34 and costs from the ferry company at a trial of the suit in New Haven Ct. The horse was valued at \$1500.

On Thursday evening a large meeting of the members of the Bench and Bar of the State of Maryland, assembled in the room of the Court of Appeals, at Annapolis, took into consideration the death of the Hon. John Nelson, and passed such resolutions as his high position warranted.

A flat boat of immense dimensions is in progress at St. Pauls, Minnesota. It is designed to carry a load of ice down the Mississippi. The boat is built with three compartments, each 104 feet in length, and 18 feet wide.

The notorious Judge Stump, of the Baltimore Criminal Court, has been notified to defend himself before the special committee of the Maryland legislature, appointed to consider the propriety of removing him from office.

The Lexington (Va.) Valley Star states that in Lexington, since last week, no new cases of small pox have occurred, and that all who have had it are nearly or quite well, and will be out in a few days.

A bill is now before the Legislature of New York, to make Monday a legal holiday whenever Christmas, New Year's day or Fourth of July occurs on a Sunday.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, studied law in Knoxville, and when he first commenced to practice, he footed it from one Court to another.

"It seems but the other day," says a correspondent of the Liverpool Post, "since the friends of Dr. Mackay received the dark-bordered note announcing the death of his lovely daughter, in Italy. His threshold has again been invaded, and this time the grim destroyer has taken away the accomplished mother. She mourned herself into another world over the tomb of her beautiful child. Mrs. Mackay was a fine musician, an accomplished linguist; with harp, guitar, and piano; so clever, so fair, so kind, she seemed to possess all the endearing qualities that render home attractive, and make glad those who were fortunate in her acquaintance."

John J. Renney, a young mechanic, who resided at No. 220 Mott street, New York, was taken suddenly ill last evening while walking in the Bowery, near Pell street. He was taken into a drug store No. 6 Bowery, where he died in a few minutes. It is supposed death ensued from disease of the heart. The deceased was to have been married on Sunday next. In his pocket was found a ring which he had just bought. He had purchased the furniture for the house into which he was expected to move after his marriage.

Forty children left New York, for the West on Thursday, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. The Commercial relates an affecting incident in connection therewith. A poor lad, who had lately lost his mother, excited much interest by a simple but affecting incident. He was putting aside the old cap he had worn, and was observed to take out the lining and place it in his pocket very carefully, while a tear stole down his cheek. It was the only memento of his mother, having originally formed part of her dress, and he wished to preserve it.

The New York Tribune says: "We understand that it is the intention of some of the Republicans, so soon as the House is organized, to move for a committee to inquire whether there have been any recent violations of that clause of the Constitution which provides that 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States;' and if so, what action, if any, of either department of the Federal Government is necessary to punish past and prevent future violations of this sort; with power to send for persons and papers."

On Sunday night week, says the Tappan-hannock Southerner, as two valuable negro men, belonging to Hon. R. L. T. Beale, of Westmoreland county, were attempting to cross Nomin Creek in an open boat, they were beset with ice, and in consequence of the exposure were frozen to death. Colonel Blackwell, in attempting to go to their rescue was also caught in the ice and barely escaped the same melancholy fate—he reached shore however, having his hands and feet frozen.

The schooner Endavor on her voyage from New York to St. Johns, N. F., was totally wrecked at Scataie in Cape Breton, on the 27th ult. She encountered most severe gales and intense frosts, after making land, and became after two days quite unmanageable. A shift of wind from North West to South East drove her towards the land, and enabled the captain and crew to save their lives.

Little of the Fredericksburg News says:—"We respectfully request every subscriber who has not paid for the News in five years last past, to send us his due subscription and an assurance when he intends to pay up, or whether he ever intends to pay. The information would be gratifying—to say nothing of the likeness."

The St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, was sold on Monday, at auction, for the sum of \$35,300. The purchasers were Messrs. Geo. W. Yancy, R. H. Dickinson and Jos. Brummel. The building cost the original owners over \$80,000, and at the time it was sold was bringing in a rent of \$6,500.

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, has refused to sign the bill passed by its Legislature, for the exclusion of free negroes from that State. Governor Perry, of Florida, declined to sign a bill of a like character, excluding the same class of persons from Florida.

The Farmers' Hotel, in Fredericksburg, has passed into the hands of a company who have leased it for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of buying. It is stated to be the intention of this company to re-construct and re-model the whole establishment.

The Flora Temple had on board five youths from Norfolk, as apprentices, all of respectable families. Much uneasiness is felt for their safety. Capt. Johnson is also a native of Norfolk, though his family resides in Baltimore.

About \$25,000 has been remitted by the Catholics of New York city, in aid of the establishment of the American College in Rome.

The number of emigrants landed in New York city since December last, was 1,153, and the number during the week was 280.

The Virginia Statutes. Crawford's bronze statue of Geo. Mason, has been securely placed on its pedestal between "Patrick Henry" and "Jefferson." It is a beautiful work of art, and it is sufficient to say, is fully worthy of a place by the side of the other splendid creations of Crawford's genius. In some respects—the delicate and fine embroidery of the waistcoat and the lace cuffs—it is more perfect and elaborate than its fellow statues. The noble and handsome face is full of bright expression, and the speaking eyes seem to sparkle with joy, as if the statesman felt conscious of having just done a great deed in penning, in 1776, the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the first in America. The right hand firmly grasps a paper, on which he has inscribed his immortal Declaration of Independence. The whole figure is gracefully beautiful and grand, and it is so regarded by thousands who have flocked to admire it.

We are happy to know that Crawford's successor, Randolph Rogers, is making wonderful progress with the other statues for the Virginia Washington Monument, entrusted to his plastic hands. We have only to add, that in his absorbing devotion to the completion of the statues and trophies for our Monument, he has had to refuse work for Russia—a market all artists are anxious to enter. After the Grand Duchess purchased "The Winter," a lady of the Russian Court wished Mr. Rogers to execute for her at his own price, the three other Seasons—but he was obliged to decline the offer, as his time was due to the Virginia Monument.—Richmond Enquirer.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA THIS YEAR.—There will be four eclipses this year; two of the sun and two of the moon. The first, an annular eclipse of the sun, January 22, invisible in all North America. The second, a partial eclipse of the moon, February 6th, in the evening; visible here. The third, a total eclipse of the sun, July 18th, in the morning; the eclipse is visible here, but only total in Europe, Asia, &c. The fourth, a partial eclipse of the moon, August 1st, in the afternoon; visible on the opposite side of the earth. A rare phenomenon, visible throughout the United States, without a telescope. Occultation—moon and Venus, the 24th of April, in the evening, and the moon passes near Jupiter, April 26th, in the evening. Venus is evening star until July 18th; then morning star to the year's end.

## Letter from Richmond.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—The Bank Committee, to-day, reported a bill authorizing the Central Bank of Virginia, at Staunton, to change their system from State stocks to the old system, keeping one dollar of specie for three of paper, and adopting the individual liability clause. They also reported a bill, incorporating the Bank of Richmond, capital minimum \$100,000, maximum \$2,000,000, with the liberty of depositing \$20,000 State stocks, and intending to only issue the same amount of notes, (\$20,000.) This Bank is intended to be a Bank of discount and deposit, more than a Bank of circulation, the same as the Bank of Commerce in New York, which issues no notes except \$5,000, and has a capital of \$7,000,000. They also reported a bill, amending the Charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Saving Bank, merely changing the names of some of the incorporators.

Yesterday, the Finance Committee reported a bill requiring all Savings Banks and Insurance Companies having Savings Bank privileges, to make annual reports of their stock, deposits, and business generally, and charging them a bonus of 1 per cent. The number of these Institutions is so rapidly increasing, that it is of importance that the Legislature should require reports, to know what amount of deposits they receive, and of their business generally.

The South Carolina Commissioner, Mr. Meminger, is to be received in the House, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, when he will present resolutions of the State of South Carolina. I incline to believe that he will find that the State of Virginia is not prepared to go now for a Southern Convention, or any Convention, nor is disposed to go out of the Union. John Brown is hung, and as Virginia is prepared to administer as much of the same description of medicine as may be needed by any of the same kind of fanatics—many hope that now there will be more peace and quietness.

The Amory bill, as well as for the purchase of arms, is now under consideration in the Senate. It will, probably, be somewhat amended and passed.

Mr. Thomas, of the Senate, has introduced to-day, a joint resolution on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, setting forth the present operations of the work, and of the importance of some action being taken by the Legislature of Maryland, by which the bondholders may stand some chance of getting the interest paid on their bonds, by putting the work in other hands to manage. It provides that the Governor shall communicate with the Executive of Maryland, and ask that he will advise with the Legislature of Maryland. The joint resolutions, also, appoint the Attorney General, J. T. Tucker, esq., to proceed to Annapolis, and aid the matter.

The Superintendent of the Penitentiary is hiring out free negroes sent to that institution, at \$100 per annum, and the Governor has required all now at work on the James River and Kanawha Canal to obtain the same, or hire them to some body else. All "colored gentlemen" visiting the Penitentiary, may be sure of one thing, they will have to go to hard work, making Turnpikes or Canals, and if they don't desire such employment, they had better be careful how they act.

Richmond is rapidly improving. I am told there were 25,000,000 of bricks laid in 1859. "A LOOKER ON."

[This letter was not received until Saturday last; although it was written on the 17th. The derangement in the transmission of the mails, caused by the ice in the Potomac, we hope are over for the winter.]

## Ohio on Invasions.

Mr. Harrison, of the Ohio Senate, has introduced the annexed bill, which will probably be passed at an early day.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, begin or set on foot, or prepare, the means for any military expedition or enterprise against the territory or people of any of these United States, or shall receive, prepare, or furnish arms or other munitions of war for the purpose of inciting, aiding, or abetting an insurrection in any of the said United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for this State not less than one nor more than ten years.

Mr. Harrison, the author of this bill, is one of the strongest men on the Opposition side in the Ohio Senate. During the last Legislature he was a member of the House of Representatives, and there occupied a prominent position. He is conservative in his views, and not in favor of the Oberlin school of politicians. His will thus far has been well received, and it will unquestionably be acceptable to the mass of the legislators of Ohio.—Penn. Inquirer.

## A Humiliating Spectacle.

It is justly observed that the anarchical picture which the House of Representatives presents in its unorganized and mob-like state—the unrestrained and unbridled turbulence and disorder that characterize its daily proceedings—the monotonous sounds of speech-making, interrupted at times by angry personal disputes, and scenes of threatened violence—no American can contemplate without a sense of humiliation and shame at the conduct of the rulers of his country. The lower house of the American Congress should spend an entire month in undignified wrangling without effecting an organization, while public service is suffered to languish in the first stages of general demoralization, is a fact which presents to the world as a people impatient of discipline, restive under wholesome control, destitute of the power to act in concert for public good, and utterly incapable of anything but individualized mobocratic effort.—Richmond Whig.

## A Volcano in New York State.

The Troy Arena of January 16th, is responsible for the following: "The facts herein stated may appear somewhat incredible to those not conversant with them. They can, however, be substantiated by thousands of witnesses residing in the vicinity alluded to, and may be relied upon as strictly true in every particular. In Putnam county, in this State, nearly opposite West Point, there is a mountain known in the neighborhood as Break Neck mountain, into which there is an opening of a cavernous description, somewhat irregular in form, but quite straight in its direction, and twenty feet more in diameter, out of which at certain times there issue masses of matter with great force. These eruptions are composed of vitreous and mineral substances of various kinds, together with fragments of trees, and not unfrequently mingled with evidences of animal existence. These masses amount sometimes in bulk to several tons; cause a deafening roar, and are accompanied by fire and smoke. The existence of this volcano has not been known until lately, which is probably the reason that it has attracted no more notice."

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late John B. Downum, of Fauquier county, are requested to present them, properly authenticated; those indebted will please make payment to the undersigned. GEORGE HAMILTON, Executor. Brandy Station, Culpeper Co., Va., Jan 3—w4w

## Southern Trade in Boots and Shoes.

There are few people, who have not examined into the facts relating to the subject, that are aware of the magnitude of the Shoe and Boot trade of the North, and the value of the Southern patronage upon which it so largely depends for support. The source of the largest boot and shoe manufactures are in New England. Of the towns most extensively engaged in this business, are Lynn and Natick, in Massachusetts; and yet, strange to say, they are the rankest hotbeds of Abolitionism to be found in the State. The spectacle is presented of a people working all day on brogan shoes for the negroes at the South, and who go to Abolition prayer meetings at night! The working men are taught the monstrous absurdity that the negro labor at the South, which gives them employment and bread, is inimical to their labor, and that slavery ought, therefore, to be abolished!

Natick is the residence of Senator Wilson, and of the notorious Henry C. Wright, and a fostering hotbed of abolitionism. This town also manufactures immense quantities of shoes and boots for Southern consumption. There ought to be some plan devised by Congress, or the States themselves, by which the statistics of the immense trade, coastwise and inland, between the North and South, might be arrived at. The figures would astonish the political economist. The chief seats of the boot and shoe trade send four Black Republican members to Congress.

We have before us, says a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, the export of boots and shoes from New England, by railroads, from December 27th, 1859, to January 24, 1860, by which it appears that in this, the dullest week of the year, the following shipments were made to the places at the South named below:

To New Orleans.....	142 Cases.
"Shreveport.....	4 "
"Baton Rouge.....	2 "
"Mississippi.....	19 "
"Augusta, Ga.....	2 "
"Savannah, Ga.....	16 "
"St. Louis, Mo.....	27 "
"St. Joseph, Mo.....	34 "
"Atlanta, Ga.....	7 "
"Montgomery, Ala.....	2 "
"Richmond, Va.....	3 "
"Norfolk, Va.....	7 "
"Petersburg, Va.....	2 "
"Macon, Ga.....	11 "
"Charleston, S. C.....	71 "
"Greenville, S. C.....	4 "
"Prospect, S. C.....	1 "
"Clarksville, Tenn.....	7 "
"Nashville, Tenn.....	135 "
"Lexington, Ky.....	2 "
"Lansing, Ky.....	52 "
"Lexington, Ky.....	3 "
"Baltimore, Md.....	10 "
Total.....	612 "

Do. during the month of Decem'r, 1859, by sea:  
To New Orleans..... 129 "  
"Charleston..... 324 "  
"Mobile..... 22 "

Total.....1,117 "

Here we have the shipment, in a single week, by railroads, and that the slackest part of the year, of 612 cases; and in December, by sea, 475 cases of boots and shoes, varying in value at from \$50 to \$300 and \$1,000 per case. To exhibit the value of cases, we subjoin the following:

Exports of Boots and Shoes from New York, for the week ending Jan. 24, 1860, to foreign ports:	
To Cuba, 14 cases.....	\$3,460
"Africa, 14 cases.....	563
"Hayti, 3 cases.....	130
"Brazil, 6 cases.....	729
Total.....	\$4,882

If we estimate the value of the cases shipped to the Southern States, at an average of \$100 each, it will give a total for the 1,117 cases, of \$111,700—a fair business for the dull season of December.

## EULOGY ON LORD MACAULAY BY EDWARD EVERETT.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his oration on Franklin, before the Frinton Club, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the great American philosopher, and introduced the following eloquent tribute to the late Lord Macaulay:

"Nor will you blame me if I allude to the melancholy tidings which have just reached us from abroad, of the death of the most brilliant writer of our own or of any age; whose works for thirty years have been the wonder and the delight of all who read the English language, beneath the circuit of the sun; an author who, as it seems to me, more than any other, ancient or modern, was clothed with the magic power of recreating the dead past, and giving to the men and things of other times the form and color of an actual reviving presence; a writer, eminent, not among ordinary associates, but unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in a company of historians—several of them our honored countrymen—two of them with himself mournfully signaling the year that has just closed; any one of whom would have conferred sufficient honor on the age in which he lived. That in the intensity with which he threw himself into the scenes described by him, and took part, so to say, in the great contentions of the times, he never fell into an error of judgment, or made a false estimate of character, need not be maintained; one such has been keenly felt in this country. An honest and a fearless thinker and writer, he could not avoid collision of opinion and feeling with those who differed from him. But his errors were spots on the moonlight sun. Better than this, if Lord Macaulay (truly a nobleman by heaven's patent) the writer was less admirable than the man; the splendor of his page was excelled, if possible, by the brilliancy of his conversation and the charm of his personal intercourse. All the world admired his gorgeous imagination, the magnificence of his diction, his marvellous range of memory, which grasped the literature of every language and every age, and held all its stores of illustration prompt at command; but those who knew him loved him, for the unaffected meekness with which he bore his transcendent honors, the sunny cheerfulness of his disposition, the generous warmth of his heart."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN MEXICO.—The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says on the subject:

"If a Mexican community knew how to give vent to its real feeling, a mass meeting ought to have been called when the news by the Tennessee reached us on the 5th. Never in my long sojourn among the Mexican people, have I seen more cheering faces than when the telegraphic dispatch of the Picayune, giving the contents of the President's message relating to Mexican affairs, was interpreted and made intelligible to them. All, and without exception, exclaimed better times are coming! Los Americanos vienen! Thank God, our deliverance is near! Peace and tranquility will be restored! Such are the expressions from the highest to the lowest. Many had their misgivings at first, whether the President would stand up to the treaty, and take a bold stand in Mexican affairs. Now all doubt has disappeared, and on my recent trip to the interior, I have convinced myself of the favorable disposition towards an intervention, such as the President asks."

BALDWIN BROTHERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Have for sale at their Factory, corner of 1st and D streets—DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BAUSTERS, NEWELLS, and ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, and are offered upon as reasonable terms as can be had at the Northern Factories. Washington, Jan 19—w4w

## Military Emute in England.

The camp at Aldershot, after having long remarkable for the exemplary behavior of its garrisons, has just been the scene of a most serious riot. It is only, however, in respect of its tragical catastrophe that the affair can be thus described, since, except for the loss of life un happily involved, would be hard to imagine proceedings characterized by greater absurdity. The troops stationed at Aldershot are lodged partly in huts and partly in permanent barracks. In a certain block of the latter establishment were quartered soldiers of a different regiment. The fabric in question consists of two buildings, of the stories each, facing each other, and connected at the top by a glass roof, and covered of which the troops can be seen in bad weather. As far as the accommodation of a single battalion is concerned, nothing could be more ingenious than the arrangement, but unfortunately the capacity of the building is such that whereas it is a most convenient one, it is not large enough for two. Accordingly, the 2d Battalion of the 24th Foot, which had been quartered in the Tower Hamlets Militia, to fill up the room, and this company tenanted the upper story of one of the buildings, so that the men of the 24th were lodged under the Militiamen on the lower stories of that building, and opposite to them in the building on the other side.

On Christmas day each of these regiments partook of a seasonable dinner, provided by their respective officers, and after the dinner the Militiamen remained in the canteen, or liquor-shop, of the 24th, where an argument was raised as to which of the two corps had enjoyed the better dinner. As a matter of course, the soldiers of each regiment stood up for the superiority of their own entertainment, and the discussion was continued until it acquired considerable acrimony. So far, we can hardly say that the proceedings were altogether ludicrous, were it not for the fact that, but what follows, appears to increase the ludicrousness of the scene. At 8 P. M., when the troops were to their quarters, the men of the 24th followed the Militiamen up to their rooms in the top story of the barracks, and resumed the battle of the dinners, until words the disputants came to blows, and a length the soldiers of the 24th actually entered to their lodgings in the building opposite, loaded their rifles with ball cartridges, in this previous case poured a volley on the court side into the militia quarters on the other side. By this time, however, the officers of the Militiamen, who were in the close by, and the riot was quenched, before four men of the militia had been wounded, of whom one, we regret to say, expired on the morning following. Such is the history of this astonishing affray.

## [COMMUNICATIONS.]

BETTER ARRANGEMENTS NEEDED.—We believe it is the invariable rule of the Onondaga and Alexandria Railroad, that all freight must be prepaid; but there is no arrangement with the Central Railroad by which that road to go to Alexandria, can be paid. It was desired to ship a lot of tonnage starting from a point on the latter road to go to Alexandria, and the depot agent at Staunton refused to co-vert the freight through to Alexandria; the freight from Gordonsville to Alexandria must be prepaid. \$50 tons of plaster bought in Alexandria on Staunton station in one order. Though specially required to let it go through to Staunton, the request was refused, and the whole had to be shipped at Gordonsville, incurring a loss to the companies, of the labor, and to the owner of about \$